New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE TEXAS CREDITORS BILL.

Report of the Committee of Conference Agreed to in Both Houses.

TEXAS SATISFIED.

PROGRESS OF MR. FULLER'S PASSENGER BILL.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

On motion of Mr. WELLER, an order was passed that the Senate, during the session of the session, meet at 11 o'clock.

After considerable very desultory discussion, the resolution offered by Mr. BADGER, rescinding the order setting apart Friday for private bills, passed.

OVERFLOWED LAND.

Mr. STUART, from the Committee on Conference of the two Houses on the bill relating to SWAMPS and overflowed lands, reported that the Committee had agreed upon an amendment whereby the several States which have conveyed such lands, shall within three months notify the Secretary of the Interior thereof, so that United States claims hereafter may not conflict with State titles, made in pursuance of a former law of Congress.

Mr. SEBASTIAN objected to the bill amended as proposed.

Mr. STUART explained.

Mr. JOHNS moved to lay it on the table and proposed to take up the special order of to-day.

Mr. STUART consented to have the bill lay over until to-morrow. Laid over.

THE TEXAS BILL.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on Conference, upon the disagreement of the two Houses upon the Texas bill, reported $7,289,480 as the compromise that had been agreed upon.

Mr. HUNTER spoke against this sum, because part of it is an assumption of a State debt, and to that part he could not consent.

Mr. RUSK—Texas is making a large sacrifice by the acceptance of this bill, but I shall urge her to accept it. Should not this bill pass, or should she not agree to it, it would probably take ten years before we could get a settlement.

Mr. FRANCIS—I am in favor of the bill. By it we get rid of a claim for $2,500,000 from the State of Texas against the United States, for the sum of $1,250,000. I think this Texas claim may become formidable.

Mr. HUNTER—I don't believe that $2,500,000 claim will be found on examination, worth a cent. I fear that by passing this bill, we acknowledge a liability for the debts of the State of Texas, and it may carry us much further.

Mr. TOUCEY—By passing this bill, we get rid of the claim of $2,500,000; we get rid of those claims in the amount of them, $5,000,000, which the creditors are pressing. I don't believe that by incorporating Texas, we bind ourselves to pay her anti-annexation debts but them that are annoying, and by this means we get rid of them.

Mr. CHASE estimated the amount of the debt at $10 millions, and the interest thereon at from one and a quarter to one and a half millions. He did not like to pay the enemy nearly one and a half millions for these pretended claims of three millions eight hundred thousand dollars which had never come before any Committee of either house of Congress and which he believed would have been rejected if presented.

Mr. FISHBURN spoke against the report of the Committee of Conference when the question being taken resulted in the concurrence of the Senate with the report of the Committee on Conference.

GUEST FOR A MINISTER.

A communication was received from the State Department, requesting the Committee on Finance to insert in the Appropriation bill a provision for cattle, &c. alleging that during the vacation the present Minister to England would return to this country.

SAM.

Resolutions from the Legislature of Rhode Island asking twenty-one years for naturalization, and measures to prevent the influx of foreign paupers and criminals, and a provision requiring naturalization to be consummated in open District Courts, were presented by Mr. ALLEN.

The report from the Committee of Conference on the Invalid Pension bill was briefly considered, and postponed until to-morrow.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.

A resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. CLAYTON requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of the letter from the Minister of Peru to our Secretary of State, dated November 17, 1852, containing propositions for the settlement of the controversy as to the Lobos Islands.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War transmitting, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, information and correspondence relative to the establishment of Fort Leavenworth as a military post, the cause of the reduction of the reserve attached thereto, and the order of the commandant thereof requesting emigration to Kansas.

CREDIT ON RAILROAD IRON.

The bill extending credit on iron imported by Railroad Companies was taken up.

Mr. BRODHEAD reiterated his old arguments with great voluminousness, and stigmatized the intent of Southern Senators to vote for this bill as an abandonment of the principle of a revenue tariff. He eulogized the State of Pennsylvania, with the Atlantic on one side, Lake Erie on the other, with forests, fields, and coal and iron mines intermediate, and said she could stand Free-trade as well as her sister States. The time would come when the South would be the most clamorous advocate for a tariff, and then the North must get help where she can find it.

Mr. WILSON said he was a mechanic man, in favor of no duties on sugar, salt, and other necessaries of life, which our country could neither manufacture nor produce as well as other nations. The tendency of the public mind in Massachusetts was towards Free Trade. That State would be ready quite as much as the other members of the confederacy to stand by herself, and contribute her quota to the expenses of the General Government, even without a Custom-House within her borders. Massachusetts addressed no arguments to the North—she stood upon the right and supported whoever and whatever came within her ideas of right and justice. The Senator from Pennsylvania appealed to the possibility that the South might need her assistance upon the tariff question hereafter. He would set up no his assertions of right and would do for Pennsylvania or Louisiana within those considerations whatever he would do for Massachusetts, but he was not brought up in the school that—

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning."

Mr. BRODHEAD replied by quoting Massachusetts of getting up the Slave-trade by resisting its abolition.

Mr. WILSON—Massachusetts had deeply repented that guilt, and the efforts of her Senators and Representatives hereafter in Congress will be on the side of human liberty.

Mr. BUTLER divided the bill, and thought when we had a poor Government and that Government was supported by direct taxation there would be more virtue among the people.

Several important amendments were then offered, among which was one from Mr. FRANCIS that the bonds should be approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Collector of the Port of Importation.

Mr. WILSON—We don't come from California to Washington to get our bonds approved of; and the Secretary of the Treasury is not so good a judge by the endorsers of the Funds Committee as our Collector would be. Amendment negatived.

After some further discussion, Mr. SEBASTIAN obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

THE FARNSWORTH BILL.

Mr. FULLER said, in January last he introduced and had referred to the Committee on Commerce, the consolidated revenue laws, containing fifteen chapters—one of which related to the carrying of passengers. The Committee are prepared to report the bill, but considering the late period of the session, and in deference to public business now jeopardized, they have come to the conclusion merely to report the bill regulating the carrying of passengers in steamships or otherwise. Twelve vessels were seized within the last week in New-York, under the Secretary's construction of the passenger law. Thirty were previously seized, but the discretion has remitted the penalties. It therefore becomes necessary for the House to act immediately.

Mr. HAVEN inquired whether the bill the gentleman wished to consider, was an exact transcript of the 9th chapter of the consolidated revenue laws.

Mr. FULLER replied, it was the same, with slight amendments, agreed on by the merchants and shippers of New-York, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Committee on Commerce of each house.

Immediately after the reading of the bill it was passed.

TEXAS CREDITORS.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the Texas Creditors bill, made a report.

The Senate bill appropriated eight millions and a half of dollars, and the House reduced the amount to six millions six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Conference Committee recommend an agreement to seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the Senate recedes from all its amendments, except as to the sum, and in this falls $750,000. The amendment, requiring Texas to abandon all her claims, is retained. After a long and patient deliberation the Committee had agreed to recommend this adjustment. He repeated it as his firm belief that this is the best possible adjustment of the perplexed question.

Mr. CUTTING inquired whether it was to put at rest now and forever, this matter between the United States and Texas.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied and said, in the present condition of our legislation it was important this adjustment should receive the concurrence of all parties interested. The distinguished Senator (RUSK) from Texas has freely consented to the proposition, and with great candor has pledged himself to obtain the consent of Texas to the measure.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE believed that both the Representatives from Texas have agreed to support the bill, if the House pass it in the form proposed.

Mr. HOWE said this great complicated question should be settled in some way. The sum proposed by the lowest which he was satisfied could receive the approbation of Texas, and therefore the bill should pass.

Mr. GIDDINGS inquired whether Pennsylvania has ever called on Congress to pay her debts, that why should she be required to contribute towards the payment of the Texas debt.

Mr. HOWE replied that Texas ought to have paid her own debts; but this Government for certain considerations has undertaken to do so for it.

Mr. GIDDINGS asked whether the gentleman held himself bound by the legislation of the former Congress?

Mr. HOWE replied, his opinions could be deduced from his actions. He understood the bill covered all the Texas debts. *He found the act of 1850 on the statute books*, and would let nothing short of his conscience interfere with his legislative duty.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked Mr. GIDDINGS whether he, and himself, while recording the annexation of Texas, did not take the ground that annexation would involve this Government in the payment of her debts?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied: He then took the position if Texas was annexed by a resolution, the latter might be repealed, and impose no obligation on the future Congress. Vote in the beginning it was never otherwise than void.

Mr. HOWE said Pennsylvania never asked her public lands to the United States—the Revolutionary debt was assumed and paid by Government. The Committee of Conference was composed of three Northern and three Southern men. All felt the utmost anxiety to do justice to themselves and all parties. He moved the previous question.

Mr. HAMILTON moved the report be laid on the table. Negatived by a vote of 46 against 120.

The report was concurred in by a vote—Yeas 123; Nays, 77.

IMMIGRATION.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Department, showing that during the year 1854 there arrived in this country, by sea, 460,474 persons—27,765 in Massachusetts, 297,976 in New-York, 15,622 in Pennsylvania, 13,154 in Maryland, in Louisiana, 51,160; in California, 14,487; of the entire number, nearly 49,000 were born in England, 101,600 in Ireland, 13,317 in France, 200,054 in Germany, and in China, 13,100. Occupations not stated, 234,300; merchants, 15,179; mechanics, 21,470; mariners, 1,850; miners, 8,156; farmers, 87,187; laborers, 29,426; females, 139,511 children, 327; clergymen, 190; servants, 33,010; other occupations, 3,601. From Sept. 30, 1843, to Dec. 30, 1854, 2,174,305 arrived by sea.

Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to Alabama to aid in the construction of railroads.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Pending its consideration, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The clause appropriating $16,000 for the transportation of bullion from the New-York Assay Office to the Philadelphia Mint for coining, having been read,

Mr. CLEVELAND offered a proviso that all such bullion shall be in the form of refined bars. He said differences of opinion has arisen as to the meaning of the law establishing the Assay Office. The Secretary of the Treasury had decided that the *New-York Assay Office* has a right to refine those bars, but during his absence the Assistant Secretary had suspended the decision for ninety days.

Mr. CHANDLER said it was not for the House to decide that question. All they had to do was to appropriate money for coining purposes.

The Chairman (Mr. HAMAND) decided that the amendment was out of order, on the ground that it proposed to change the existing law.

Mr. CUTTING considered the decision not accurate and opposed.

On debate the decision of the Chairman was sustained by a vote of 76 against 42.

Among other amendments adopted was one appropriating $16,000 for the protection of fish on the coast of Massachusetts, to be expended by the Boston Humane Society. The Committee rose.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved, to-morrow being the anniversary of Washington, when the House adjourn it be until Friday. Negatived.

And the House adjourned.

The Government and the Steamer Massachusetts—Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The *Star* says that Government has circumstantial proof sufficient to convict the charterers of the steamer *Massachusetts* of an intention to violate the neutrality laws.

The U. S. brig-of-war *Perry*, now at Norfolk, has been put in commission and will be dispatched to the African station.

Hon. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL, of California, was admitted as an Attorney and Counselor of the United States Supreme Court to-day.

No. 72.—John Charles Fremont, appellant, vs. The United States. The argument was continued by Attorney-General CUSHING for the appellees, and by Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN for the appellant.

The Twenty-second in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Virginia Blues, of Richmond, arrived this afternoon to spend WASHINGTON'S Birthday. They were received by the military, reviewed by General PATTERSON, and entertained at the house of Gen. CADWALADER. To-morrow they are to visit Independence Hall, where they will be received by the Mayor and City Councils, and in the evening partake of a banquet at the Merchant's Hotel. General SCOTT is among the invited guests.

Rich Scene as a Democratic Meeting.

EASTON, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Democracy held a meeting last night to denounce Senator FRY for supporting Mr. CAMPBELL in the Legislative Convention. Resolutions to that effect, when Mr. FOX, an American Democrat, offered an amendment. A rich scene ensued, the Americans (raising cat the Regulars, and taking possession of the meeting. Resolutions were passed sustaining Mr. FRY, and instructing the members in the House to support CAMPBELL.

Conviction of Lottery Managers.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The trial of the Managers of the Catasauqua Lottery, was concluded to-day. NATHAN FRIEDRICK was fined six thousand dollars and costs, WILLIAM GRAEF three thousand and costs. Both stand committed until the fine is paid.

Final Vote on the Temperance Bill.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The House took a final vote on the Temperance bill to-day, with the following result: Yeas 80, Nays 45.

Election in Chautauque County.

WESTFIELD, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Both the representatives in the Legislature from Chautauque County have been sustained by the people. All the towns except three in the county have given large American majorities.

Election of County Officers.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

At the Town Elections in Onondaga County, on Tuesday, 3 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 3 Free Soilers, and 2 Know Nothing Supervisors, were elected.

Liquor Law in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Prohibitory Liquor law passed the House yesterday, by a vote of 11 to 10.

Arrival of the Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Two New-Orleans mails, bringing dates as late as due, were received here this evening.

Sailing of the Empire City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The steamship Empire City sailed today for New-York *via* Havana.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived here in 60 hours from New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WILLIAMSBURG RIOTS.

Trial of Oliver Lee for the Murder of William Henry Harrison.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMIER, BROOKLYN—WEDNESDAY.

Before Judges Strong and Moore, and Justice Gaylor and Russell.

SECOND DAY.

Dr. Cornelius H. Schoppe sworn: Am a physician and surgeon in Williamsburg; have been in practice 15 or 16 years; knew deceased; attended him in his last illness; found him at his house in Eighth-street; found him sitting in a chair, bloody about the head and upper part of his body—insensible, breathing heavy; he was placed on a lounge and I examined his wounds; there was an extensive wound in the scalp, a little back and to the right side of the top of the head; scalp was very much lacerated, bones of the skull fractured, but only slightly displaced; the fracture was a radiating one, from a common centre; the fracture might have been produced by *one blow*; should judge that it was caused by more than one blow, with some dull instrument; believing the injuries would prove fatal, requested the family to send for Dr. Parker; the wounds on the scalp indicated more blows than one; it was beaten to a jelly; the injuries produced death; considered him dying when I first saw him; saw him a few hours afterwards; he was in the same condition, only weaker; did not see him die; saw him dead next morning. [Identifying part of the bloody clothing with which deceased was covered.] Should think the blood proceeding upon the brain; the skull was not depressed enough to destroy the powers of speech or motion; have known cases where men thus injured have walked as far as deceased is alleged to have walked, and afterwards died.

Cross-examined—Should suppose a terrific blow could make such a wound; the scalp was wounded at other parts.

Direct resumed—The other wounds were near the principal one; did not pay particular attention.

Pierson Brown recalled, and cross-examined by counsel for defence—Harrison was standing on the sidewalk when struck; near the curbstone; I think he backed there from the street; his back was towards me; the person that struck the blow was somewhat between Harrison and me; suppose the blow was given with much force, from the effect on it, and the sound; saw the club strike the deceased on the top of the head, a little to the right or left. I cannot tell which; was facing towards Grand-street when the blow was struck.

To the Court—The parties *pursued* had turned clubs—they were deputies; those in pursuit had staves, hoop-poles and other rough weapons; it was some of the pursuing party that struck Harrison.

Birnet P. Hardcastle, Apothecary of the Williamsburg Dispensary; where he has been since 1851, sworn: Am physician also; it is at the corner of South First and Fifth-street; knew deceased well; saw him about 5 o'clock P. M. near the Dispensary, going towards Grand-street; said he was going to his business; think his business was at Green Point; I think he was alone; the riot was then going on; he had no stick that I saw then.

Q.—Did you give him any advice as to arming himself? Objected to—Ruled out.

Didn't see him afterwards until he was brought into the Dispensary about twenty minutes afterwards; can't say exactly; was brought by two men; don't know who they were; one man was on each side; they had him by the arms, and Harrison was *bending forward*—kind of hanging down; thought he was unconscious; he was breathing at the time; there was not much blood; put a piece of lint on his head and ordered him sent home.

Sarah Harrison sworn: Am the widow of deceased; he was brought home on the day of the last election wounded, about ten minutes past 2 o'clock; it was not later; he died a little past 2 next morning; he left the house on that day a few minutes before one, just after eating dinner, when he left to go to his place of business at Green Point; thought he was conscious for a few moments after he was brought home.

Edward E. Brown, sworn: Live in North Third-street between Second and Second's; house number; was near the polls at the time the fire bells rung between 12 and 1 o'clock on the 7th of November last; knew deceased by sight for a year or two; did not see him on that day as I can recollect; saw Harrison on that day, first, to Second-street, between North Fifth and North Sixth-streets, with John H. Smith, going towards North Sixth-street; I was standing at the corner of North Fifth and Second-streets; it was hardly a minute when Smith was attacked by a man and boy, with clubs, not Deputies' clubs; started to go towards Smith, and before I got there Harrison was knocked down; did not see who struck him; went to help Smith; Smith then turned and saw Harrison on his knees—this was in *Second-street*, between North Fifth and North Sixth, nearer to the houses than the curb-stone; Harrison was on the side-walk near the curb-stone; the mob was all around; saw him no more that day; saw him hit after he was on his hands and knees; the man had a red shirt on, as near as I can recollect, struck him with a club or spade handle—can't tell exactly what it was; I was attending Smith at this time; the witness described the approach of the mob as other witnesses.

Cross-examined—Don't know where the man came from who struck Harrison; was about ten feet from Harrison when struck; he was struck on the head, near as I can tell on the right side of the back part of the head; some had clubs and others spade handles; can't say how hard the blow was; saw blood running from his face after he was struck; the man who struck the blow was standing with his side towards me; can't say whether he had a cap on or not.

Direct Resumed—Just glanced at Harrison and supposed he had a red shirt on; I am not positive that it was a red shirt; don't know Richard Kingsland sometimes called "Red Dick."

Isaac Smith, sworn: Live corner North First and Fourth-streets; am a fancy veneer sawyer; did not know deceased nor the defendant; was at the polls on the 7th of November last; went in the morning, couldn't get a chance to vote and went away; I returned, there about 1 o'clock again; was there half an hour and went down Second-street towards Grand; my attention was called to the polls again by seeing a number of Deputies going there; I turned and went towards North Sixth; when within 100 feet of the polls, then between 1 and 2 o'clock, saw a number of people coming down the street with clubs; down North Second-street towards Grand; there seemed to be two parties; one of Deputy Sheriffs and another opposed to them; the Deputies were retreating before the others; think there were six or seven Deputies.

Question—What description of persons made up the crowd who were pursuing the Deputies?

Objected to unless it is proposed to prove that defendant was there. Question admitted and exception noted.

Answer—They appeared to be Irish, and very much excited; acted like wild men, perfectly crazy.

Counsel for defence objected to the District Attorney proving their story were Irish.

The Court said it was of not much importance—it was defendant.

They were armed with best ends of hoop-poles, staves, pieces of scantling, shovel handles, one or two had pistols, and number of others; did not see where the weapons were taken from; the pursuing crowd came in collision with the Deputies right in front of me; the Deputies were running and the others behind striking them.

Q.—How many men did you see knocked down?

Objected to—overruled.

A.—Saw three or more men knocked down; one in front of me; was standing with *Pierson Brown*; the man that was knocked down was son of Rhem that testified from me; I heard Brown testify, and this is the time that he was spoken of; I heard cries at the time this man fell, and immediately previous proceeding from the crowd; the cries were, "Kill em!" didn't notice any other cries; was deafened from the party that was attacking the deputies; appeared to be a loud, hoarse noise—should think 20 or 30 persons; what was their cry; it appeared to be a general cry among the mob; it appeared to be loud; I think the man's head that I speak of as falling in front of me was hers; I saw him hit a number of times, and the blows brought him down; didn't notice with what kind of clubs the blows were given; appeared to be all *striking at him*; recognized none; *his legs appeared to give* from under him and he sunk down; saw the man near the middle of the street defending himself and retreating towards the sidewalk backward; he had a club of some description; he was pursued as he retreated; a number were trying to hit him all the while; noticed the deputies having clubs like those used by policemen; didn't see any of the parties pursuing him armed with that kind of club in the crowd I have spoken of; the deputies were all around him when I first saw him in the street; it was the same parties who assailed him in the street that pursued him to the sidewalk where he fell; the blow that stretched him down appeared to come from behind; saw one man strike him with a loaded whip as he was passing over; should term it a heavy one; he[illegible] about eight and a half inches across the butt; didn't see any lash attached; appeared to be *two and a half feet long*; he held it in one hand when he struck; he was a man about five feet nine inches or five feet ten inches high; probably weighs 160 to 165 pounds; saw him around there all day, when I was there, having the whipstock.

Uriah Lott, sworn: Live in *Fillmore-street, one door from Sixth*; am a Special Policeman, acting under appointment of the Mayor, and *was so on 7th November*; was at Fourteenth Ward Police Station day, after 12 o'clock; can't say exactly the time; could there till the disturbance was over; was in North Sixth-street at the polls, when the shanabelle *myth* for fire was in Second-street about five or ten minutes after; about 25 feet from North Sixth in Second-street; knew deceased by sight at the time of the election; did not see him on the 7th of November; saw two knocked down that day, in Second-street; one of them about 25 feet from North Sixth in Second, and the other about the middle the block, in North First and Sixth; this last man was on the sixth sidewalk; his feet up off the curb, and his body on the sidewalk; that man was Mr. Hays; saw the disturbance; it took place in front of me; was there about 20 minutes; just after I got there, the crowd came around from North Sixth into Second; they went down into North First; something less than five minutes after they got into Second-street, these men were knocked down; there were two parties—one chasing the other; it would be hard for me to tell who was chased; saw Deputy Sheriffs there; there were some behind and some ahead of the crowd, on their way towards North Fifth-street, to get out of it, as I took it to be; they were running; the crowd was chasing the Deputies in the rear; saw running towards North Fifth; should think there were more than 200; heard considerable hallooing and hooting at the time these men were knocked down; heard once from some person in the crowd the words "Murder him"—also, heard "Kill him;" should think by more than one voice; this last heard several times; remained during the whole disturbance in my position till after the men were down and beat—the crowd pursuing the Deputies with clubs, sticks and boards, that they tore off of fence in the yard adjoining the gate—that is the fence they entered into; the Deputies, in getting off the boards they got over, were met by the crowd, and a number of boards were split over others; some of the boards were broken over the heads of the Deputies.

Nothing new was elicited in the cross-examination of this witness.

William Mosher, keeper of a clothing store, No. 166 Grand-street, was next sworn and examined. His testimony was confirmatory of the general details before given.

Josiah Burrell was sworn, and testified to seeing Harrison proceeding to his work about 2½ o'clock, the day of the riot as before related.

Isaac Thomas Nelson, sworn: The testimony of this witness was confirmatory of the general details testified to by several other witnesses.

William Churchill, sworn: Am a Police-officer of the Thirteenth Ward, New-York. This witness testified to having arrested Lee at No. 628 Grand-street, New-York, on the 16th of November; he did not tell Lee what he arrested him for; found him concealed under a bed in the garret; Lee said, when arrested, "Officer, I'm your prisoner—I hope you won't mistake me, as there are more implicated in the murder besides me;" took him to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, New-York; Lee was examined by Officer Foyle; when advanced about half a block, Lee said: "Officer, you'll make a good thing off of me this morning; I am the man you are looking for; you'll get the reward, but there's more implicated in the murder besides me;" did not tell prisoner what he was arrested for previous to this conversation, nor did any one else, to my knowledge; no one said anything about Harrison or the riot to prisoner.

Cross-examined—Did not tell the prisoner say to you that he was innocent, and you replied that if he was you hoped he would get clear? A.—Not until after he was in the Station-house and I had been to Williamsburg and back; cannot say positively that he did not make use of such expressions on the way to the Station-house.

The Court at this stage adjourned to Thursday morning.

Brooklyn City Hospital.

From the annual report of this Institution for the year 1854, just made, we gather the following facts:

The whole number of patients treated during the year was 933. Of these there were cured 678; relieved, 51; by physician at their own request, 35; eloped or discharged as disorderly, 34; died, 55. Total, 840—leaving in the Hospital on 31st Dec., 1854, 84. Of the whole number treated, there remained in the Hospital on Jan. 1, 1854, 52; admitted during the year, 881. The admissions during the year are classified as follows: seamen, 525; patients paying for themselves, 205; charity patients, 121. Of the whole number treated, 200 were males and 109 females. There were born in the United States 284; Canada 11; England 50, Scotland 23, Wales 4, Ireland 308, France 5, Germany 43, Sweden, 18, other countries, 34. There were—Seamen 400, domestics 97, laborers 121, clerks 21, merchants 15—whilst a number of other trades, and *one* profession, (that of the law,) had representatives varying in number from two to five. The total disbursements during the year amounted to $11,000 &c. The amount received from patients paying for themselves was $9,367 14.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

An attempt to start a City Hospital in Brooklyn having previously failed, through want of support, it was with but faint hopes of ultimate success that a committee appointed by the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," called a public meeting, which was held on 17th February, 1845. At this meeting, measures were taken to secure an act of incorporation, which was accomplished on 9th May, 1845. The Trustees named in that act appealed to the public and to the Churches with but little success; and the first "material aid" which they received, was a donation from Mr. AUGUSTUS GRAHAM of $5,500, through which they were enabled to hire a house and commence operations. For two years did the Hospital struggle, with but doubtful prospects, when on the 4th of July, 1848, Mr. GRAHAM offered a further donation of $25,500, provided the citizens of Brooklyn would subscribe an equal amount. Not being able to procure this, the Trustees themselves subscribed $12,000, (Mr. GRAHAM contributing $6,000,) and then called upon the citizens, who, however, subscribed only $4,000 more. Mr. GRAHAM having withdrawn the conditions upon which the donation of $25,500 was made, the present site was purchased, and Mr. GRAHAM removed the first sod on old Fort Green, towards commencing the building. It was a singular circumstance, that he who was now using the spade in the first step of this noble enterprise, had, some thirty-seven years before, used it in throwing up the ramparts, the remains of which are yet within the Hospital grounds. The centre building was finished on 30th April, 1852, and on 29th it was occupied by patients. The Trustees have since been enabled to add two wings to the building, and it is to be hoped that the day of struggling and difficulties is over, and that the public will not permit this excellent institution to languish or be restricted in its sphere of beneficence for want of funds.

Besides the donations already mentioned, Mr. GRAHAM gave $600 to purchase instruments, and in his will bequeathed $6,000 for furniture,—his whole donations thus amounting to the handsome sum of $30,100.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY FORMED.

PALMERSTON PREMIER.

LORD PANMURE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Lansdowne, Gladstone, Clarendon, Herbert Grey, and Graham Retained.

LORD GRANVILLE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

Aberdeen and Russell Out.

NEWCASTLE SUPERSEDED.

GREAT SPEECH OF LORD DERBY.

Cardigan and Napier—Their Festival Speeches.

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

MEETING AMONG FRENCH TROOPS.

TURKS WANT PEACE.

SORTIE ON THE FRENCH LINE.

The Markets—Cotton Steady—Grain Dull—The Funds Off.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool about 1 o'clock afternoon of Saturday the 10th, arrived at 12 o'clock P. M., yesterday.

The *Baltic* arrived out at 2½ o'clock afternoon of Monday, Feb. 5.

The *Asia* sailed for Halifax on the 3d.

The *St. Louis*, Capt. J. A. WORTON, from Havre and Southampton, was advertised to leave the latter port on Wednesday the 14th, for New-York.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Liverpool on the 5th, and is taken by the English Government to convey troops to the war.

The important event of the week in the reconstruction of the British Ministry under the Premiership of Lord PALMERSTON. Nothing of importance had occurred in the Crimea. A rencontre had taken place on the Danube between the Russians and Turks, in which the Turks were successful.

The Vienna Peace Conferences had not yet opened. Diplomacy had made a pause until the result of the British Ministerial crisis should be known. In the meantime the Allied Powers and Russia continued their preparations for carrying on the war, but there were still hopes that negotiations might lead to peace.

Liverpool COTTON market was reported with limited sales, but prices maintained. BREADSTUFFS were lower. MONEY was more abundant. Consols have fluctuated but little, and closed at 91¼@91¾. The stock of bullion began to increase.

After twelve days' suspension, England has again a Government. The Earl of DERBY, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Earl of CLARENDON were successively "sent for," and all failed to form an administration. Lord PALMERSTON at length undertook the mission, and has presented the nation with the following Cabinet, comprising all the members of the Aberdeen Ministry except the Earl of ABERDEEN, the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who retire, and with the addition of the Earl of PANMURE as Minister of War.

OF THE NEW CABINET.

First Lord of Treasury—Viscount PALMERSTON.
Lord Chancellor—Lord CRANWORTH.
President of the Council—Earl GRANVILLE.
Lord Privy Seal—Duke of ARGYLL.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Earl of CLARENDON.
Home Secretary—Rt. Hon. S. HERBERT.
Colonial Secretary—Sir GEO. GREY.
Minister of War—Lord PANMURE.
Chancellor of Exchequer—Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE.
First Lord of Admiralty—Sir JAMES GRAHAM.
Public Works—Sir WM. MOLESWORTH.
In Cabinet, without office—Marquis of LANSDOWNE.
President of Board of Control—Sir CHAS. WOOD.
Postmaster General—Viscount CANNING.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

President of Board of Trade—Hon. E. CARDWELL.
Lord Great Chamberlain—Lord W. v'BERSEY.
Lord Steward—Earl SPENCER.
Earl Marshal—Duke of NORFOLK.
Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of BREADALBANE.
Master of the Horse—Duke of WELLINGTON.
Commander-in-Chief—Viscount HARDINGE.
Master of the Mint—Sir J. F. W. HERSCHELL.
Master of the Rolls—Sir JOHN ROMILLY.
Attorney-General—Sir A. E. J. COCKBURN, Q. C.
Solicitor-General—Sir R. BETHELL, Q. C.
Judge Advocate-General—Hon. C. P. VILLIERS.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—Vacant.

FOR IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant—Earl ST. GERMAIN.
Lord High Chancellor—Hon. M. BRADY.
Master of the Rolls—Hon. T. B. SMITH.
Attorney-General—Hon. A. BERWITCH.
Solicitor-General—WILLIAM KNOX.

The proceedings in Parliament have been of an interesting cast. A long series of explanations on the part of various members of the old and new Ministries have been necessary to set matters straight between themselves and the public. We omit these personal justifications as of no importance to us. The explanations made to the country by the parties to whom was confided the task of forming an Administration, are of more interest. Lord DERBY stated in the House of Lords, that though he might have been justified in attempting to form a Government entirely of the Conservative party, he could not have brought together so strong an Administration as the exigencies of the country required. In this conviction, he felt it his duty to make overtures to Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues, who, after some delay, declined to cooperate with him. He, (DERBY,) therefore, at once informed the Queen that he had failed—that some other stronger ministerial combination would be necessary—and although this conduct might have disappointed some of his more sanguine supporters, he was convinced that the Conservative party should not rashly accept office at the present portentous crisis. He would only add, that while a deep responsibility would attach to any minister who should assent to a peace that should not guarantee the independence of Europe, a yet deeper responsibility would rest on any minister who should prolong the war a single moment after those results had been obtained. This remarkable speech will be found in extenso in the subsequent columns.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE also explained the course he had taken during his attempts to construct an Administration, and hoped that the new Government would obtain that support from all parties which was necessary for the efficient conduct of the war.

Lord PANMURE expressed to the Lords the satisfaction with which he would endeavor to discharge the office of Minister of War.

Lord PALMERSTON sent word, by Sir GEORGE GREY, to the House of Commons that he was charged to reconstruct a Cabinet, and hoped that Parliament soon would adjourn for a week.

The other business in Parliament had usually reference to the War. The Commons voted the sum of £1,612,000 for excess of Navy expenditure, and £1,500,000 on account of estimates unknown.

The Government have undergone severe questioning respecting the mismanagement of the war, and especially respecting the statement that the British Army is wasting away at the rate of 1,000 men a week. In reply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, backed by Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH and other members of the Government, asserted that, in the present moment, the British forces in the Crimea, including the Navy in the Black Sea, numbers 30,000.

We have already received, by the *Asia*, the account of the thanks of Parliament to Sir DE LACY EVANS.

The North American Fisheries bill was read a third time and passed.

Parliament reassembles on Thursday, the 15th instant.

At a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, held at Windsor, on the 7th, the Earl of ABERDEEN received the investiture of a Knight of the Order, and by command of the Queen, retains the Order of the Thistle.

A banquet was given to Lord ELGIN on the 2d, by the citizens of Dunfermline, in his native County of Fife.

GLASGOW, Feb. 10.—The screw-steamer *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde this morning at 10½ o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, 1 P. M.—No London papers have been received here up to this hour, the cars not having arrived. No change in the Cotton market.

THE WAR.

Sebastopol—Sortie on the 10th.

[GENERAL PARIS.]

FRENCH CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 17.

"On the night between the 14th and 15th a Russian column, of about 500 men, attacked our third parallel, which was defended by the 3d Battalion of the 74th of the line. The assailants' attempt was met by the Grenadier Company, Capt. BOUTOR, and the First Company, Capt. CASTELNAU. Both these officers were killed at the head of their troops, exhibiting to all an example of firmness and bravery which was imitated. A section of the Third Company of Volunteers, under the orders of Lieut. BOUTOR and Sergeant HAGUAIS, hastened to the place of conflict, in which they took a glorious part, and one that adds to the distinguished services which the volunteers have already rendered before Sebastopol. The same behavior marked a company of voltigeurs of the 20th Regiment. The chef de bataillon ROUSSEJOUX, of the 74th, commanding personally on the parapet, and calling on his men to maintain the honor of their flag, gave proof of remarkable bravery. He was seriously wounded. All the troops engaged displayed the most brilliant energy, and this action will raise still higher the glorious reputation which the 74th has achieved in the army since the commencement of the siege. (Signed) the General, CANROBERT."

JAN. 27.—The Times correspondent telegraphs from Balaklava: "There is no firing on our side. The nights are frosty; during the day it is mild and fine. The siege works are advancing; the army is still sickly. Prince MENSCHIKOFF has gone northwards. The Russians make constant *sorties, and continue firing upon the French lines* and pickets. Supplies are swelling the British camp in abundance. The French 9th Division has arrived. Lord RAGLAN visited Balaklava Jan. 24, and had an interview with Admiral LYONS; he inspected the trenches on the 25th. There are only eight Russian battalions near Tchorgoun."

England's Latest Dispatch.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 26, 1855.

To the Duke of Newcastle:

MY LORD DUKE:—Nothing has occurred of importance in our front, but the enemy has occasionally opened a

THE BALL OF DUKE'S ARRIVAL.

Splendor of Decorations from Paradise.

The English Aristocracy in the Jews Paradise.

Grand Dancing Assembly and Supper Scenery.

Three Thousand Lamps Illuminating the Saloons.

Presence of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

Extravagance of Dress and Display of Diamonds.

Duke Alexander Dances with Queen Victoria.

Arch-Duke Constantine, Jan. 25, says the Duke Alexander is the handsomest man in Europe.

Grand Duke Constantine Dances with Princess Clementine.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Mathilde.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Marie.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Anna.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Sophia.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Augusta.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Caroline.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Elizabeth.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Frederica.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Louisa.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Victoria.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Adelaide.

Duke Alexander Dances with Princess Amelia

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Arrival of the Baltic, &c.

Queen Victoria's Government's proclamation

Queen Victoria's Government's proclamation

The report of a rupture of Zouaves having ta-

The Queen to call the Church bells and Sheep

The Russian commerce that the Germanic Dis-

The Russian commerce that the Germanic Dis-

A heavy fine Dirt of the corporate of the go-

Valley of the Rhine, green as in May.

The Parliamentary Chronicle of Dispatches have be-

Only Vienna has written a letter to Lord Fair-

The Queen, and the Prince of Saxe Weimar

The Queen, and the Prince of Saxe Weimar

The Queen, and the Prince of Saxe Weimar

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cha-

ries Hall, warmly and dismissed from his

commission, (an Navy), and whether his

dismissal was [illegible] operations against

Admiral Sharpe, replied, that he opened

the old and gallant friend should have read a

letter from the Admiralty to Sir Charles Napier, and

by the Admiralty that the military expedition to

Sir Charles Napier was opened

Queen Victoria's Government's proclamation

Queen Victoria's Government's proclamation

Queen Victoria's Government's proclamation

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Communications intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name of the writer. Rejected manuscript cannot be returned. Letters on business should be addressed to Publishers, not to individuals connected with the paper. Letters containing Drafts, Post Office orders, &c., should be addressed to the Publishers, and not to any person connected with the paper.

Congressional.

The Texas Debt bill was a prominent feature in the proceedings of both Houses yesterday. In the Senate the Committee of Conference upon the disagreement of the two Houses upon the bill, reported $7,750,000 as the compromise that had been agreed upon, and the Senate concurred in the report. In the House a like report was made and concurred in. Mr. Rusk stated that the bill as amended would meet the approval of the people of Texas. The bill extending credit on Railroad iron was further considered in the Senate, but no action was taken. The Passenger bill introduced by Mr. Fuller in the House in January last, and corresponding, with slight exceptions, with the one agreed upon by the New-York merchants, was passed.

The News by the Baltic.

The British Ministry has been reconstructed with Lord Palmerston at the head. This is not unexpected news. The Premiership of this Statesman was almost a forgone conclusion. During the "crisis," however, Lord Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord John Russell respectively tried their powers of Cabinet construction, and Lord Clarendon, though not "sent for," was approached on the subject. The material of the new Ministry, we have more particularly adverted to in another place.

The Monday, Feb. 5, after the previous packet sailed witnessed another series of explanations in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell spoke and was replied to by Mr. Gladstone. The former incidentally alluded to his visit to the Queen. The invitation and visit were both, it is to be presumed, matters of courtesy. No serious expectations were entertained by either party that the retreating President of the Council could be made Premier. His unpopularity is a growing fact. It promises, judging by the tone of the London press, to soon become a fixed one.

On Thursday, February 8, Ministerial statements were made in the Lords. The speeches all rather brief, except that of Lord Derby, the leader of the Tories—which, it will be seen from the lengthy report on another page, entered pretty fully into the difficulties of forming a Ministry, as well as the views and purposes of the Tory or high Conservative party. The Marquis of Lansdowne also related what occurred in his interview with the Queen. He pleads age against the duties and difficulties of the Premiership. He is retained, however, in the Cabinet, but with its honors only—having no portfolio.

Our special London correspondent writes that provision was made in the preliminary conferences between Lord Palmerston and the prominent men who take or continue in office under him, against his supposed radical War views. Mr. Gladstone is said to favor peace on "honorable terms." It is also said that a *feeler* was put out in favor of the retention of Lord Aberdeen in the new Cabinet, as President of the Council. He is a favorite at Court, and with some if not most of his late colleagues. But popular opinion was too strong against him, and the veteran statesman has leave to retire.

Lord Cardigan and Sir Charles Napier figured at one of the Lord Mayor's festivals. The first gave a graphic account of his famous Cavalry charge in the Crimea. The last attempted to make the Government cut a sorry figure in regard to the late Baltic expedition under his command. Perhaps he succeeded, but to his own disgrace at the same time. He is quite as mercilessly treated by the London papers, as he treated Sir James Graham and the Government.

Our news from the Crimea is principally telegraphic. It looks bad for the French army. There is rumored mutiny in the line. The famous Zouaves are the mutineers, and four hundred of their number have been sent to Constantinople in irons. The French army were also severe sufferers from a spirited sortie made by the Russians. The particulars are but partially given in the telegraphic dispatch by Gen. Canrobert. The correspondents of the French press in the Crimea are reported to have been sent home. The condition of the army may have been more comfortable, by comparison, through the Winter than the English, but it is not certain that the story of their privations has been as candidly told. The English army is reported without material change in its state. The news, altogether, from the Crimea was considered both in London and Paris as exceedingly unfavorable. The Russians are not altogether comfortable. The weather was severe on all parties; the Russians, however, having the eminent advantage of two quarters in Sebastopol. The Turks want peace.

Diplomacy moves slowly. The Vienna conferences are said to be seriously interfered with by the downfall of Lord Aberdeen. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has revised his note to the Prussian Government. He emphatically declares that the object of the Vienna treaty of the 2d of December, is the peaceable solution of the Eastern difficulty. If Prussia desires peace, she has leave to become a party to the general arrangement of the 2d of December, or to shape a proposition of her own.

The Commercial accounts are to the effect that Cotton is steady; Grain dull, and the Funds, which were expected to improve on the accession of the Palmerston Government are barely maintained in consequence of the ill luck of affairs in the Crimea, and the remoter prospect of peace.

The New British Ministry.

It has taken nearly a fortnight to form the new Ministry in England. Lord Palmerston has become Premier. That this is scarcely with the entire good will of the Queen (and Prince Albert, for his interference with affairs of State is undeniable) may be judged from the fact that the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon were successively and vainly sent for by Victoria, and that in utter despair of getting any one else able to form an administration, Lord Palmerston was applied to. His action was prompt. No doubt from the moment Lord Derby declared his inability to act as John to the State-carriage (so completely upset by Lord John Russell,) a list of the new Cabinet was in course of preparation by Palmerston.

The *new* Ministry, as we must call it, is precisely the *old*—with the exception that a very small drop of new blood has been infused into the new Cabinet, by taking in Lord Panmure as Minister of War, and Aberdeen the incapable, and Russell the detrimental, have been struck off, (as the woodman chops off decayed or cankered branches from a tree,) as well as the Duke of Newcastle, who deserved a better fate, and has fallen into a political syncope through the fault of a bad system, rather than any misdoing or shortcoming of his own. In one word, the new Ministry of Lord Palmerston is the old Ministry of Lord Aberdeen, with three dismissals, one new appointment, and a couple of exchanges in the departments. In order that these alterations, such as they are, may be understood, we shall give a list of the present Administration, adding a few memoranda as to the personality of each member.

Viscount Palmerston.....	First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Chanworth.....	Lord Chancellor.
Earl Granville.....	President of the Council.
Duke of Argyll.....	Privy Seal.
Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert..	Home Secretary.
Earl of Clarendon.....	Foreign Secretary.
Sir George Grey.....	Colonial Secretary.
Lord Panmure.....	Minister at War.
Rt. Hon. W. Gladstone....	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir James Graham.....	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir William Molesworth..	Public Works.
Sir Charles Wood.....	President of the Board of Control.
Marquis of Lansdowne....	In the Cabinet, but without office.

In the late Cabinet Lord Aberdeen was First Lord of the Treasury. The Home Secretaryship, vacant by Lord Palmerston's becoming Aberdeen's successor, is given to Sidney Herbert, who was Secretary at War in 1845-6, and again in 1852-5. And the Duke of Newcastle, as War Minister, is succeeded by Lord Panmure.

The general expectation and desire was, that Palmerston himself should have taken charge of the War Department. But official men, and particularly in England, are greatly bound by what in the red tape bureaucracy is termed Precedent. There has been no example of a Premier taking any office in conjunction with the Treasury, except the Chancellorship of the Exchequer—as in the case of William Pitt and George Canning. It would be at issue with all ordinary routine, however consonant with the popular desire and the qualifications of the individual, for Lord Palmerston himself, while Prime Minister, to conduct the War Department. The intention of Lord John Russell, had he been able to form an Administration, was to take on Palmerston as Minister of War. That Department has been confided to Lord Panmure.

On this side of the Atlantic very little is known of the new Cabinet Minster. As a Commoner, however, when simply Mr. Fox Maule, some of his antecedents may be remembered. His father, owner of immense landed estates in the Scottish Counties of Perth and Forfar, and nearly related to the Earl of Dalhousie, was a Whig of much weight—personally realizing much of the appearance of the late Mr. Daniel Lambert, of corpulent memory. Equally heavy in mind, body, and estate, the late Mr. Maule was elevated to the peerage, by the Grey Ministry, during the Reform bill excitement of 1831. Fox Maule, his eldest son, had the misfortune to offend him, and, being put upon a very limited or Crimean allowance, actually sued his father for an income adequate to his *status* as heir to the peerage and entailed estates. The Scottish Court of Session adjudged that an allowance of £700 a year was the least to which he was entitled. On this, and the half-pay of a Captain in the army, (he had served for 12 years in the 79th Highlanders,) Mr. Fox Maule had to support himself, wife, and what is called "a large small family." But he had powerful friends, good connections, splendid *post obit* expectations, a fair portion of ordinary good sense, a knack of making speeches in which nothing positive was to be found, considerable industry, and a great deal of tact. The Whig Ministry took him by the hand, seconded his efforts to enter Parliament, and so well backed him that he successively became Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, President of the India Board, and Secretary at War. The state of his pecuniary affairs made the salary of office very welcome, if not actually necessary to him, and it must be confessed that he earned his bread as well as, if not better than most of his more wealthy colleagues. By the death of his father, in 1852, he became possessor of immense landed property, (all the personal was bequeathed to his brothers,) and the care of this has ever since exclusively occupied his attention. He was born in 1801, and has energy and industry enough for a whole Cabinet.

The question may arise—how far Lord Panmure is peculiarly qualified for the responsible office of Minister of War. It is considerably in his favor that he has personally had many years' experience, as a subaltern, in the British Army. This ought to give him some insight into the condition and requirements of the army,—to inform him where the shoe pinched. Six years' administrative service at the Horse Guards, as Secretary of War, are also greatly in his favor. Against this there is the unforgotten fact that when Private Webb was flogged to death, by order of a Court Martial, some nine years ago, Mr. Fox Maule, then Secretary of War, defended the military authorities in that particular instance, and contended generally that flogging in the army was one of the peculiar and useful institutions of Great Britain. The army at large have not forgotten this, and may be expected to look with some distrust, for a time, upon the proceedings of the new War Minister. On the evening of Thursday week, (Feb. 8,) when various Ministerial statements were made in the House of Lords, there was a brief, earnest, and apparently sincere declaration by Lord Panmure, to the effect that he should look to the Premier for support in the administration of the War Department,—that many reforms must take place, as early as possible,—and that no one should be employed under his administration who was not qualified for the trust. If he found himself unequal to the task he had undertaken, he would lose no time in resigning it.

The Palmerston Cabinet, as far as we can judge, possesses few of the elements of permanency. It is a patched-up affair, as it stands—somewhat better than the last by the shelving of Lords Aberdeen and John Russell. The great misfortune is that its basis is *coalition*, which has always been distasteful to the British people. Whig and Tory, Radical and Peelite, are to be found in it, mixed but not blended. At the same time, it must be confessed that under existing circumstances, it would be difficult, if not almost impossible, to form a Cabinet of leading politicians all of the same way of thinking. Lord Derby himself confessed that when empowered to make a Ministry, he turned to his late opponents as well as to his own friends,—he applied to Palmerston, Gladstone, and Sidney Herbert, and would willingly have also associated Clarendon and Lansdowne with him, availing himself, at the same time, of the experience of Ellenborough, the audacity of Disraeli, and "the unrivaled eloquence and commanding abilities of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton." At present, therefore, a Coalition Ministry appears a necessity. That it can long endure is neither to be expected nor desired.

The new Ministerial leader of the House of Lords (Lord Granville) has emphatically declared that the aim of the Palmerston Ministry will be to neglect no opportunity of improving the internal affairs of the British nation, and to proceed in the war with vigor, so as to bring it to a successful termination. This last resolves itself into the question—what is the Ministerial rendition of administrative "vigor."

The next packet from Europe can bring only a limited supply of political intelligence, as the House of Lords had adjourned for a week, and no business of importance can be transacted in the Commons, until after the re-election of the members whose acceptance of office vacated their seats.

Musical.

They *have* gone. Grisi and Mario are now on their way to Europe, taking with them not only the well earned fruits of their campaign, but the esteem and admiration of all true lovers of the lyric drama of which—more than we can hope to see again—they were the embodiment. Of Grisi and Mario, as artists, there has been but one opinion; an opinion that strengthened vigorously towards the end, and culminated in hearty enthusiasm on the last occasion of their appearance on Tuesday night. We wish them fair voyage.

Academy of Music.—"Rigoletto" was repeated last evening for the second time. The opera improves on acquaintance, and will bear repetition. A considerable improvement has taken place in the chorus—which by the way is quite strong—observable most particularly in the *Zitti, zitti, moviamo a vendetta*. There is but little writing for the chorus in this opera, and that as usual with Verdi, mainly for the male voices.

The quartette in the fourth act, and the cassonet for tenor were both encored last evening. The former (Bella figlia dell' amore) is certainly one of the most ingenious and emotional productions we have ever had from the pen of the composer. The orchestration, however, is much too loud, in addition to being common-place; otherwise this quartette is masterly and complete.

Madame Marestini and Madame Patti-Strakosch sustain the two female roles of *Gilda* and *Magdalena* with ability. All the minor characters are excellently rendered. Indeed in this respect the present arrangement surpasses any other. The orchestra under Marestini appears to be well selected, and the *baton* of the conductor is prompt and unerring as ever. There is not a better *chef d'orchestre* in America than Mr. Marestini. This part of the entertainment will always bear commendation. The instrumentation of this opera does not strike us as being calculated to bring out the best features of an orchestra. What can be done for it, however, is done excellently.

Signor Allegri has prepared some new scenery, and it is, of course, careful and artistic; there is but little scope for scenic effects; the last scene—a roadside inn, with a distant view of the city—is the best. An atmospheric effect precedes the thunder-storm in this scene which may be noticed for its cleverness as for its novelty. In this and in an earlier scene, the stage is divided down the centre; the effect is good for those who front the footlights, but is otherwise open to objection, as the *scene* that occupants of side *benches* can see but that half of the stage next to them, by no optical process can they be expected to see through the wall.

Metropolitan Theater.—We learn that some members of the Grisi and Mario troupe intend organizing themselves into an independent Opera Company, and will shortly commence a series of entertainments at this establishment.

Niblo's Garden.—Still another Opera Company! Mr. Jacobsohn—the agent of Ullman & Co.—returned from Europe by the steamer yesterday. Engagements have been effected with Mesdames Legrange and Brambilla—two unquestionably desirable artistes soprano and mezzo-soprano. More we cannot learn at present; except that the entire company will sail from England in two weeks from the present time.

Hebrew Benevolent Society.—A grand vocal and musical entertainment will be given on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at Dodworth's Academy, for the benefit of this institution. Several very eminent artistes will appear on the occasion. Mrs. Otters, Miss Comstant, and Sig. Bernardi are the vocalists; Sig. Rapet Mr. Wels, Mr. Bascford and Mr. Alexander are the musicians. The whole is under the direction of the talented artist, Mr. Wels, who, in conjunction with Mr. Bernardi, will conduct his new grand duo on airs of "Norma" for two pianos.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Passenger Bill—Vindication of Genesee Fish—Senators and the New-York Tipers' Opinions—Europ; ean Missionaries—Naval Discourses.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1855.

The speech which Senator Benjamin made to-day, in defence of Hon. Hamilton Fish, from the charge of duplicity preferred at the Meeting of New-York Merchants and Shippers, was as creditable to his own head and heart as it must be satisfactory to the friends of the absent Senator. I confess that I was greatly surprised at the charge, when I first saw it had been read at the Merchants' Exchange meeting—surprised, because I have frequently talked with Mr. Fish about his Emigrant Passenger bill, both before the New-York Committee conversed with him on the subject, and *after* his interviews with them; and I always found him perfectly free and open in his declaration—that under no possible circumstances would he yield the principle, of "humanity against dollars and cents," which the Committee believed they had established in providing for the refunding the passage-money of emigrant passengers who die on the voyage.

Mr. Fish certainly was under the impression that the Merchants' Committee so understood him; for he informed me, I remember, that they had made a number of suggestions for the modification of the bill in which the Senate Committee were quite willing to concur, but that he had informed them that the appeal proposed to be made to their pecuniary interests for the safety of the lives committed to their care on ship-board, could never, with his consent, be abandoned.

Why *should* it be abandoned? It adds somewhat to the risk of the shipowner it is true, but that is the very reason why it is a valuable provision. The plan has been found to work well in the Old World, and to have reduced the mortality on board of emigrant vessels full 20 per cent. in some cases. Is human life and health worth more than a few paltry dollars, or not? That is the whole question; and I don't believe abuse of Mr. Fish for taking the affirmative of the proposition will do him any serious injury in the eyes of his fellow-men, even though the lives to be saved are the lives of the poor and unfortunate. If this bill becomes a law, it will compel a careful attendance to the comforts and necessities of the emigrant passenger that the most stringent enactments of any other character would fail to secure. Nothing like selfishness, after all, to make a man do the fair thing in such a case as this.

If it costs the shipowner a little more, because of the loss of passage money of the few that may die on the passage with the greatest care,—what of that? The shippers can add it to the price of passage; and if the deaths are two per cent. only, or even three or four per cent., the price will need to be but slightly increased in order to cover it. Is it not surprising then that merchants of high standing and well-known liberality should oppose a provision which commends itself so favorably to the sentiments of common humanity? It would seem as though there could be no other objection to it save the fact that the extra care which this personal, pecuniary responsibility would impose upon the shipper, would *cost more than would the amount* of care necessary to answer all the requirements of a less stringent law. Surely human life is worth saving,—and worth the expenditure of just so much of money and of effort as may conduce to that result. I don't believe so plain a proposition can be controverted; and I am very sure that—now the attention of Congress and the country has been fixed upon the subject by Mr. Fish's bill and elaborate and able report—no measure of less radical reform than this can ever pass the two Houses of Congress.

The Daily Times, of Jan. 17, contained an editorial article, entitled, "The Allies in the New World." General Cass quoted from it to-day; and his speech and that of Mr. Mason on the important subject of the designs of the Western Alliance with reference to the United States, were able elaborations of the facts and arguments presented in the article referred to. Your assertion then made that Lord Clarendon had written no dispatch to the Government of the United States, explaining that his celebrated speech in Parliament a year ago, in relation to the objects and scope of the Alliance had no reference to the United States, but to the La Plata, is fully vindicated; and Mr. Mason read from unpublished official documents the evidence of the joint interference of England and France against the interests of the United States in Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, Central America, Dominica and Ecuador. The practical purpose of this debate, I suppose to be, to indicate to the Western Allies that our eyes are upon them, that we understand their game, and intend to be prepared to block it whenever the proper time for so doing arrives.

I learn through the medium of recent letters from Rio Janeiro, that the U. S. ranee *Independence* had put into that port, only 70 days out from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard,—and that upon examination her spars were all found to be rotten! Here is surprising recklessness and carelessness on the part of somebody. Who is it? The *Independence* was compelled to start to go around the Horn under jury yards. The *John Adams* was to leave Rio for Valparaiso on the 23d December, all well.

It is now 110 days since the *Decatur* was last heard from, and it is scarcely possible that she can be safe. I fear she will never be heard from again. The *Albany*, it is said, was quite unseaworthy when she left Pensacola, and was leaking badly; but her Commander said he would make a short cruise and proceed North for repairs. Mr. Seward has moved a resolution making inquiry in relation to the orders under which she was cruising when last heard from. S.

New-York Fire Department.

A regular meeting of the representatives of the New-York Fire Department was held in Stuyvesant Institute last evening. It was very largely attended.

The special order of the evening—the proposed law "For the better regulation of the Firemen of New-York"—was taken up and considered by sections, and finally adopted entire, with some verbal amendments. [The substance of the proposed law has been published in the Times.]

The Special Committee, to whom was referred for examination certain charges preferred against Franklin Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, submitted a very lengthy report; embracing statements, which, if true, are far from creditable to some of the officers and members, past and present, of that Company. The Committee recommended the expulsion of several members of the Company from the Department, and the disbanding of the Company by the Common Council.

The report was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions adopted without dissent.

Some other business of no general interest was transacted, and the meeting at 11½ adjourned.

Shooting by a Spaniard.

Yesterday morning a Spaniard named M. Polozo was arraigned before Judge Connelly at the Tombs, charged with attempting to take the life of an Irishman named John Dunn. Officer Rikes, attached to the Sixth District Police, effected the arrest of defendant, and from his evidence it appears that Polozo and Dunn had a serious quarrel at a drinking cellar in Baxter-street, and owing to some severe remark by the latter, the Spaniard pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired at him. The ball took effect in the abdomen near the groin, and produced a fearful wound. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and the prisoner locked up to await the result of said wound.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Passage of the Temperance Bill in the Assembly.

CITY APPOINTMENTS.

RUMORED NOMINATIONS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1855.

There is more than a crowd here in Albany—there is a jam. Some days since the Canal Board were so verdant as to make announcement that on the 22d of February they would proceed to receive, consider and determine the petitions and prayers of those desirous of serving the State as Superintendents of Canals, Collectors of Canal Tolls, and the Inspectors of Canal boats, and Weighmasters. Of course this notification was duly heeded, and brought down to Albany all the martyrs of the last campaign. You can fancy the talking, the button-holing, the importuning, the expectancy, the hopes, the despondencies through which the aspirating powers have had to navigate for the past 24 hours. Lucky for them if they have the nerve, and the strength, and the good nature to endure all these things without being exasperated. Next in vexation to being an applicant for office is the imposition of the duty of selecting those who are to have a slice at the public plunder. The crowd will be cleaned out again to-night, and we shall be left again to the comfort and quiet of he house, so broken up by the irruption of the Goths and Vandals of the districts through which meander the Canals of the State.

Bonds and Mortgages as a Basis for Banking.

Mr. Beatchford, from the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as related to Banking, this morning reported the following bill:

An Act to prohibit bonds and mortgages being received by the Superintendent of the Bank Department as a basis of banking.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The securities which banking associations and individual bankers, now or hereafter to be organized under the provisions of the act to authorize the business of banking, passed April 18, 1838, and the amendments thereto, shall hereafter deposit with the Superintendent of the Bank Department, as security for circulating notes, shall be New-York State Stocks or Stocks of the United States, in all cases to be or to be made to be equal to a stock producing 6 per cent per annum; and it shall not be lawful for the Superintendent to take such stocks at a rate above their par value, or above their current market value.

Sec. 2. All laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of May next.

The Harlem Railroad.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Harlem Railroad Company, reported a bill, providing that the par value of each share of the old capital stock shall be $30 instead of $50. The act to take effect whenever it shall be approved by a majority of shares at a general meeting of the stockholders. Notice of the meeting shall be given in the same manner as notices of election of Directors are now given.

The Gas Companies.

The Select Committee of the New-York Legislature, to whom was referred the applications of the New-York Gas Companies, for an increase of their capital stock reported this morning two bills in accordance with the request made. One bill authorizes the New-York Gas Company to purchase and hold real estate in addition to that now held, in value not exceeding $500,000.

The second bill authorizes the Directors of the Manhattan Gas-light Company to increase the capital stock of the Company $2,000,000, "providing that said Company shall supply to every inhabitant of the City of New-York, who shall request it and who shall pay for the same, such inflammable gas made by them as he or she may require, (if said gas is required where the mains or pipes of said Company are now or may be hereafter laid,) at a price not exceeding $3 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The Bill to Prevent Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

As the hour of 12 approached, when it was the special order to proceed with the third reading of the bill, its opponents began to develop the system of tactics by which they proposed to throw over the special order and bring the whole subject back to the custody of the House, and before it for further discussion. At 4 minutes to 12 o'clock Mr. Munday moved that the House adjourn. Mr. O'Keefe on that motion called the Ayes and Noes. They were ordered and resulted, Ayes, 11; Noes, 105.

The Speaker announced the special order. Mr. O'Keefe moved that the House adjourn *sine die*. The Speaker decided the motion not in order, and Mr. O'Keefe subsided. The Clerk commenced the reading of the bill, when Mr. Coleman, of New-York, made a motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Upon this motion he was addressing the House in opposition to the bill. The Speaker interrupted the gentleman, and begged the indulgence of the House while he stated that no motion could be entertained except one to recommit, with instructions to make specific amendments. Mr. O'Keefe obtained the floor, and on a motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the 16th section, was pitching into the bill, the Committee that had reported it, and the motions of those who were driving the bill through. Mr. Leigh raised the point of order, "that the gentleman was not speaking to the question." Decided to be well taken, and Mr. O'Keefe submitted. Mr. Munday followed, on the general question. Mr. Leigh raised again the point of order, and Mr. Munday was directed to stick to the point and proceed in order. Innumerable efforts were made to obtain the floor, under all possible excuses, but Munday meandered on for some time. When he had concluded, Mr. Wisner obtained the floor, and put on the screws in the shape of a call for the Previous Question—as from rule, by which the majority has many a time crushed out the minority, and brought the deliberations of the House to a speedy termination. Mr. O'Keefe moved to lay the P. Q. on the table, and called the Ayes and Noes. Ordered—Result, Ayes 43, Noes 83. Mr. O'Keefe again obtained the floor, and moved that the House adjourn *sine die*. The Speaker decided the motion out of order, and he then moved "to adjourn," and upon that called the Ayes and Noes. In order, this time, and the Ayes and Noes were again ordered, and the roll called, and the stentorian called, and the whole figured up, Ayes 39, Noes 90.

The Speaker stated the motion before the House was that submitted by Mr. Wisner, for the previous question. Mr. O'Keefe asked what would be the effect of the P. Q.—what was the main question? The Speaker decided that it would be to bring the House to the third reading of the bill. Mr. Stevens raised the point of order, that the main question was the motion to recommit with instructions to strike out the eighteenth section. The Speaker decided the point of order not well taken, and Mr. Stevens appealed from the decision of the Speaker. He commenced to state his reasons for the appeal. "He intended to vote for the bill, but he was opposed to the gag"—the Speaker's hammer fell on the gentleman from Genesee—he was not speaking to order to the appeal, and must take his seat. Mr. Wagner made the same effort, and with the same result. Mr. McLaughlin moved that Mr. Stevens be permitted to proceed in order. Mr. O'Keefe rose to a question of privilege, and was stating it, when he was ruled out of order, and took his seat. The House refused to allow Mr. Stevens to proceed—Ayes 50, Noes 56, by count. Mr. Munday challenged the count, and asked for the appointment of tellers. Tellers were appointed,—Messrs. Blatchford and Averill. Officers were directed to clear from the floor all who were not members, and the vote was again taken. The tellers could not agree on the affirmative vote, and on their request the members were directed to file between the tellers. On the affirmative 50 passed through—on the negative, 60. Mr. Stevens could not address the House.

A number of the members defined their positions and their votes on the appeal from the decision of the Speaker. Most of those gentlemen rose out of order before they spoke ten words. There were appeals upon appeals, motions upon motions, decisions and counts, and calls to order, and so much disorder as a factious minority could make, and an indulgent Speaker tolerate.

While the appeal was pending, Mr. Odell moved to adjourn. Lost. Ayes, 39; negatives not counted. Mr. Conger asked to have the floor of the House cleared of all but the members, officers and reporters, and the ladies occupying seats within the Bar. The House refused to grant the request, and the debate on the appeal from the Chair proceeded. The hour fixed for the adjournment by a rule of the House having arrived, Mr. O'Keefe called the attention of the Speaker to that fact, and insisted that the rule should be enforced. The Speaker ruled against the rule, the special order, in his opinion, *over-riding the rules of the House*.

The vote on the appeal from the decision of the Chair was at last reached, and "the decision of the Chair stood the judgment of the House" by a large majority. The call for the previous question was sustained—Ayes 66, Noes 34—and the Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill. Having proceeded, the roll was called, and the "Bill to prevent Intemperance, pauperism and crime" was passed the Assembly, and sent to the Senate for concurrence by the following vote. The names of Whigs are in Roman, Democrats in Italic, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS. There were four absentees—Messrs. Hunt, Maghee, Decker, and E. Cook. I know that Mr. Hunt is detained at home by interposition. Why the remaining were not present, I do not know:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Beardsley, Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Bergen, Blatchford, Blanchard, Brown, Bryant, Chester, Clark, Cooke, S. R. Cole, Corey, Elmer, Everest, Fonda, Garfield, Fenton, Finch, Gates, Gleason, Goldsmith, Hoag, Fay, Hill, Jewett, C. P. Johnson, F. Johnson, Knapp, Kirkland, Lampert, Leigh, Littlejohn, Lourie, Bullard, McKinney, Mallory, Mann, Masters, Ely, Moore, Miller, Munro, Palmer, D. Palmer, P. H. Palmer, T. C. Palmer, Peck, Penniman, Pierson, Platt, Bennett, Reynolds, Rice, Rider, Rhodes, Robinson, Schuyler, B. Smith, J. J. Smith, S. Smith, Spencer, Stocker, Stebbins, Stevens, Storrs, Terbune, G. Thompson, I. Thompson, Van Dyck, Van Cedar, Walker, Wells, E. B. Wheeler, C. S. Wheeler, O. D. Williams, Wilcox, Wisner, Wooden, Wyman—88.

Nays—Messrs. Aitken, Allen, Baker, Bloomer, Bridgeman, Bailey, Butler, Comer, Cass, Church, Churchill, Coleman, Comstock, Conger, Durfee, Dwight, Dunham, Dawson, Dewart, Edwards, Emens, Green, James, Keeler, McLaughlin, Morley, Odell, O'Keefe, Parsons, Petty, Rhodes, Sackett, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, Seymour, Smalley, F. J. Smith, W. H. Smith, Stevens, Townsend, Wagner, Ward, Weaver, Wood, Wright, Wood, A. G. Williams—44.

During all this time, the Senate up stairs was doing little and that but badly. They discussed a resolution to instruct the Special Committee appointed to examine the first division of the Erie Canal as to "move on," which the Committee were not any more inclined to do than was Town-All-Alone. The resolution was finally amended so as to empower the Committee to report as soon as practicable, and so amended adopted.

The resolution which the Assembly sent up for concurrence, proposing to come down and spend a week in the enjoyment of the freedom of the City, was taken up by the Senators, and amended so as to put off the jaunt until "St. Patrick's day in the morning," and curtailing the time to four days, Sunday included, instead of the eight days voted by the Assembly. Having thus taken the life and soul of the reserve, they passed them, Ayes 17; Noes 12, and they will be sent down to the Assembly for concurrence in the alteration. I suppose the lower House will consent, and so you will have to live awhile longer in ignorance of the impending appearance of the assembled wisdom, and enlightened by the mercy of their reliable, brilliant and fascinating Historians.

At the meeting of the Canal Board, in open session to-day, among the appointments made was that of Richard H. Woods, as Collector of Canal Tolls, in the City of New-York.

In Executive session of the Senate on the 14th inst., the following appointments were confirmed:

Commissary-General—J. H. Hobart Ward.

Notaries—Josiah L. Colgate, Joseph E. Palmer, Orson A. Benjamin, W. C. R. English, James Thompson, John C. Ambler, John Edwards, Albert G. Clark, Frederick Smith.

It is rumored again that the Governor has made nomination of the Commissioners of Emigration, and that Messrs. Kelly and Bunny are among the nominees. It is also said that the name of Dr. Tuchmen, of Albany, has been sent up for the Health Officer at Quarantine. These are generally thought to be judicious selections, and I certainly concur with the general opinion.

J. B. S.

The Gaines Case—A Point Gained by the Claimant.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Feb. 18.

Second District Court.—*The Gaines Case.*—The city of New-Orleans and R. Relf, the former executors of the will of Daniel Clark, asked permission to intervene and be made parties to the proceeding had in the Gaines case, now before the Court. To this application Mrs. Gaines excepted, on the ground that the probate of a will is a proceeding to be *in perse*, a mere preliminary step in the administration of an estate, not binding on third parties, and open to contestation in any proceeding based upon its validity in which it is relied upon as the basis of title or of any other right asserted against third parties; and on the further ground that the intervening parties are without interest in the subject matter before the Court, and therefore cannot be permitted to embarrass the proceedings.

The Judge, after giving his reasons therefor, ordered that the exception taken by the petitioner, Mrs. Myra Gaines, to the intervention of Richard Relf and the city of New-Orleans be maintained; that the said city of New-Orleans and Richard Relf be not permitted to intervene further herein, and that their petition of intervention be dismissed.

Appointments by the Governor,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Notaries Public for County of New-York—Josiah S. Colgate, Joseph E. Palmer, Orson A. Benjamin, W. C. R. English, James Thompson, John C. Ambler, John Edwards, Albert G. Clark, Frederick Smith.

Commissary General—J. H. Hobart Ward, of New-York.

Notary Public for Clinton County—Henry S. Johnson, of Plattsburg.

Notaries Public for Monroe County—Charles F. Bissel, James H. Watts.

Notary Public for Yates County—Samuel R. Fish, of Penn Yan.

Loan Commissioner for Ontario County—Wells Curtis, of Naples.

Superintendent Salt Springs, Syracuse—Vivus W. Smith.

☞ The snow on the track of the Cape Cod Railroad, within a mile of Sandwich, was in some places from ten to fifteen feet deep on Friday and Saturday last. No train had reached Boston over this road from Thursday afternoon up to Monday night, the 12th inst.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

F. E. F. F. F. F.;
OR THE
Fancies Flights and Freaks
OF A
Pickle and Fascinating Female.
Is daily recorded in that wonderful book—
Wikoff's Courtship and its Consequences.
Price $1; by mail, cloth, $1 25.
For sale by all the booksellers.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½ octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225—superior as good as those usually sold at $300; Pianos of every variety of style, some with the modern improvements, from the manufactories of T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Hennee Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $100. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five octaves upwards. Sole agency for the well known $ D. and H. P. Smith's melodeons, the best made in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS have just been completed in these celebrated machines. The unpleasant noise has all been removed, and the machines can be run with one half the power hitherto required. The motion is now so easy that a child can work them without ever breaking the thread, the equal tension of the threads remains unchanged under all circumstances, and the same machine is competent to do every kind of work perfectly. Call, examine, and be satisfied.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and also the only Medal for Fire-proof Safes, awarded to any American, at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "Wor'd's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to use and sell the genuine celebrated Hall's powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Water-st., New-York.

SILKS, SILKS.—THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER offered are now being sold at LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway. Rich striped and plaid Silks, at 50c., worth 75; plaid and striped do., at 62½; plaid at 75; rich plain 87½ to $1. Rich Brocade and plaid from 75c. to $3. Also, Black Silks of a superior make. Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels &c., all of which are being sold 50 per cent. less than their real value.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 59 Chambers-st., (corner of Church,) where they have opened an extensive assortment of Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Glass of their own importation, and cheaper goods than offer at current market prices, wholesale and retail. Their retail establishment at No. 97 William, continued as heretofore.

HYDRO MOTOPATHY IS A RELIABLE AND safe treatment for broken down constitutions, debility, kidney difficulties and nocturnal weakness. For particulars see Dr. HALSTED at 82, Nicholas, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., until Saturday, 24th inst. His work on "Motopathy," 50 cents.

SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING THREE cases of rich striped and plaid silks, which we will sell at 50c. per yard worth 75. Also, 2 cases of Barege Delaines at 12½ per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S improved treble doors are locks and screw bars. Depot No. 191 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Goods and Goods THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at the Store, No. 6 Pearl-st. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 6 Pearl-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also, scrofula and all diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, &c., are most certainly c

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ⓟ Prize Medals awarded to C. E. DICKERSON & CO., for Superior Fancy Soaps.—Office and Depot, No. 97 JOHN-ST., New-York.

Ⓟ A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., late SANDS, NEWTON & SANDS, 79 FULTON-ST., N. H. SANDS, New-York, Wm. A. SANDS, late of the firm of SANDS, MASON & CO., Boston.

Ⓟ Prize Medals awarded to the Crystal Palace.—A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., late SANDS, NEWTON & SANDS, 79 FULTON-ST., N. H. SANDS, New-York, Wm. A. SANDS, late of the firm of SANDS, MASON & CO., Boston.

Ⓟ Prize Medals awarded to the late firm of

MARKET REPORTS.

FLOUR AND MEAL are quiet and unchanged, as also is Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

WHEAT—Sales 300 bbls. Ohio at $2 75@2 80 for fair to good amber, and $2 85@2 90 for choice do. Milwaukee Club $2 60@2 65. Chicago Spring $2 50@2 55. Amber Iowa $2 70@2 75. Red Western $2 40@2 45. White Western $2 80@2 90. Amber Michigan $2 80@2 85. Red Canada $2 40@2 45. White Canada $2 80@2 90. Amber Canada $2 80@2 85. Red Kentucky $2 40@2 45. White Kentucky $2 80@2 90. Amber Kentucky $2 80@2 85. Red Indiana $2 40@2 45. White Indiana $2 80@2 90. Amber Indiana $2 80@2 85. Red Illinois $2 40@2 45. White Illinois $2 80@2 90. Amber Illinois $2 80@2 85. Red Missouri $2 40@2 45. White Missouri $2 80@2 90. Amber Missouri $2 80@2 85. Red Kansas $2 40@2 45. White Kansas $2 80@2 90. Amber Kansas $2 80@2 85. Red Nebraska $2 40@2 45. White Nebraska $2 80@2 90. Amber Nebraska $2 80@2 85. Red Colorado $2 40@2 45. White Colorado $2 80@2 90. Amber Colorado $2 80@2 85. Red Utah $2 40@2 45. White Utah $2 80@2 90. Amber Utah $2 80@2 85. Red Nevada $2 40@2 45. White Nevada $2 80@2 90. Amber Nevada $2 80@2 85. Red California $2 40@2 45. White California $2 80@2 90. Amber California $2 80@2 85. Red Oregon $2 40@2 45. White Oregon $2 80@2 90. Amber Oregon $2 80@2 85. Red Washington $2 40@2 45. White Washington $2 80@2 90. Amber Washington $2 80@2 85. Red Idaho $2 40@2 45. White Idaho $2 80@2 90. Amber Idaho $2 80@2 85. Red Montana $2 40@2 45. White Montana $2 80@2 90. Amber Montana $2 80@2 85. Red Wyoming $2 40@2 45. White Wyoming $2 80@2 90. Amber Wyoming $2 80@2 85. Red Dakota $2 40@2 45. White Dakota $2 80@2 90. Amber Dakota $2 80@2 85. Red Minnesota $2 40@2 45. White Minnesota $2 80@2 90. Amber Minnesota $2 80@2 85. Red Wisconsin $2 40@2 45. White Wisconsin $2 80@2 90. Amber Wisconsin $2 80@2 85. Red Michigan $2 40@2 45. White Michigan $2 80@2 90. Amber Michigan $2 80@2 85. Red Illinois $2 40@2 45. White Illinois $2 80@2 90. Amber Illinois $2 80@2 85. Red Indiana $2 40@2 45. White Indiana $2 80@2 90. Amber Indiana $2 80@2 85. Red Ohio $2 40@2 45. White Ohio $2 80@2 90. Amber Ohio $2 80@2 85. Red Kentucky $2 40@2 45. White Kentucky $2 80@2 90. Amber Kentucky $2 80@2 85. Red Tennessee $2 40@2 45. White Tennessee $2 80@2 90. Amber Tennessee

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Warerooms, No. 67 Walker-st., we will sell a large stock of Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery Goods, consisting in part of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suits, Hair-cloth and Reps do., Rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Marble-top Bureaus and Washstands, Mahogany Sofas, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Hall Stands, Looking-glasses, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedding, Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c.

Also, at 2 o'clock, 1,000 pairs Ladies' and Gents' Calf, Kip, Grain, and Thick Boots, Brogans, Balmorals, Gaiters, &c.

Also, at 7

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Unfortunate Disappointment a Buffalo Robe.

A few days ago an elegant buffalo robe was taken from the possession of a heedless looking chap by a policeman in Broadway and placed in charge of the Property Clerk at the Tombs Police Court, on suspicion of being stolen. Meanwhile, the party from whom the robe was taken was committed to the Tombs to await the result of advertising for an owner of the property. Scarcely had 48 hours elapsed when one of the "shyster" lawyers that infest the City Prison and Police Courts, procured a discharge from the sitting Magistrate and the accused was set at liberty. For this professional labor the counsel obtained an order from the offender for the robe and demanded it from the Clerk before he had taken any action in regard to finding the owner. The Clerk very properly refused to hand over the robe, and for so doing, was reprimanded by the Justice. However the article was advertised according to law, and yesterday it was identified by a livery stable keeper, who valued it at $50, and said it was stolen from one of his coaches.

Bold Operations of Burglars.

Yesterday morning an attempt was made to break open the cigar establishment of Mr. HENRY Buscock, No. 420 Seventh-avenue. While burglars were busily at work on the front door lock with their nippers, they were heard by an occupant of the upper part of the premises. The gentleman immediately armed himself with a heavy club, and upon suddenly opening the door, he gave one of the burglars a heavy blow on the head as he was on his knees endeavoring to open the store door, knocking him senseless, and covering the club with blood and hair. One of his accomplices then made a rush at and attempted to stab the gentleman, but the latter being armed with a loaded pistol discharged it at the villain, who was severely wounded, the contents entering his side and abdomen. There were two others, but they picked up their wounded and escaped before an officer was at hand to arrest them.

New-York Chess Club.

The following are the moves in the eighth and last game in the chess match between Messrs. LOYD and PERRIN, of the New-York Club.

EIGHTH AND LAST GAME OF THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOYD AND PERRIN OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

White, (Loyd.)	Black, (Perrin.)
1. p to K 4.	p to K 4.
2. K kt. to b 3.	Q kt. to b 3.
3. p to Q b 3. (a.)	p to Q 4.
4. p to Q kt. 5.	b to K kt. 5. (b.)
5. Q to Q r 4. (c.)	b takes kt. (d.)
6. b takes Q kt.	p takes b.
7. Q takes p. (ch.)	K to his 2d. (e.)
8. p to Q kt. 3. (f.)	p to K b 4. (g.)
9. p takes K b p. (h.)	Q to Q b sq. (i.)
10. p takes b. (k.)	kt. to K b 3.
11. Castles. (l.)	K to K kt 2. (m.)
12. p to Q 4.	b to K 3.
13. p to K 5.	Q takes b p. (n.)
14. b takes kt.	p takes b.
15. Q takes Q p. (ch.)	K to his 2d.
16. Q to K 4. (o.)	Q r to K kt. (ch.)
17. K to r sq.	Q to r 6. (p.)
18. r to K kt. sq.	r takes r.
19. K takes r.	r to K kt. (ch.)
20. Q to K kt. 4.	r takes Q.
21. p takes r.	p to K 5.
22. K to K b 4.	p to K 6.

And Mr. LOYD resigned the game and the match, the final score being Perrin 5, Loyd 3, drawn 1.

(a.) This is a more attacking opening than it appears, and requires very careful answering by the second player; it will be seen what trouble black got into by departing from the beaten track.

(b.) Black plays incautiously; he should have taken K p, notwithstanding white's obvious reply of kt. takes K p.

(c.) An excellent move, gaining a pawn and position.

(d.) A daring move which ultimately won the game.

(e.) Apparently a sad position for black's K.

(f.) Threatening to win the Queen.

(g.) The sacrifice of this pawn was far better than merely moving it to K b 2, which would have materially hindered the development of black's game.

(h.) Threatening mate.

(i.) His only move to prevent loss.

(k.) Observe that this bishop has been en prease during five moves, and white had always stronger moves at his command than taking it. He dare not delay the capture any longer.

(l.) The source of all his subsequent difficulties.

(m.) Black feels much relieved.

(n.) Black prefered this mode of play to that of offering an exchange of Queens by playing Q to K sq. to preserve his Q's pawn. He goes in for a vigorous counter attack.

(o.) This move, obvious as it is, is fatal.

(p.) The winning move.

Board of Councilmen.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

DANIEL D. CONVER, Esq., President, in the chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Companies, Regiment National Guard for rooms for armories. Of Frederick B. Lee and others, in behalf of the Insurance Companies for the first and second stories of Marion-street bell tower a station for a fire patrol.

NEW CITY HALL.

Councilman BRUSH offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is understood that there are architects in this City who have prepared plans and specifications for a new City Hall, therefore be it

Resolved, That architects and others who have plans &c., prepared, are hereby invited to submit the same, with the specifications, to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies of this Board as soon as practicable.

Councilman MATHER asked if parties submitting plans as contemplated in the resolution, would do so in as competitors for the $1,000 offered as premium.

The President stated that that had already been settled by the previous action of the two Boards.

Councilman BRUSH said his object in opposing the resolution was, that there were numerous parties who had designed plans for a new City Hall which they wished to submit, and felt themselves cut off from presenting the same, the time set for presentation having passed, unless specially permitted to do so by the Board. The resolution was adopted.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Resolution by Councilman MATHER that the Receiver of Taxes report within ten days by what authority he continues in office as receiver of Assessors of Taxes—the number of notices served upon tax payers in arrears—the names of those serving the same and attendant cost thereon; also the number of distress levies and the amount secured for interest, cost and commission during the year ending Feb. 20, 1855. Adopted.

CITY POOR.

Report of the Committee on Finance to whom were referred the petition of the Relief Association of the Eleventh Ward for an appropriation for the poor of their Ward, and resolution of subsequent date to appropriate $20,000 in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, recommending the appropriation of $11,000 for the relief of the poor of the City, and submitting for adoption an ordinance setting forth the conditions and mode of a pro rata distribution of the amount among the different Wards.

Referred to Committee of the Whole.

NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Committee on the Law Department, to whom was referred the subject of the amendments of the City Charter and that portion of the Mayor's communication of Jan. 12 relating to Spring Charter Elections, submitted a lengthy report, and also a draft of an act for a new Charter. The report acknowledges the effect and influence of proper organic laws and the necessity of protection against possible encroachment upon the people's rights and interests by those in power. The feature of the Charter of 1853 was retained in respect to making the Board of Councilmen more numerous than the Board of Aldermen, and committing to the former Board the power to originate measures involving the appropriation of money. The Committee approved, but did not recommend an indirect, as at present, a change in the system of representation in the Board of Aldermen to a pro rata representation. The report denied that the Board of Councilmen were not numerous and unwieldy. In respect to Spring Charter election, the report coincides with the suggestion of his Honor, the Mayor, in relation to the same. It urged, or demanded, by local interests, a City ticket without the aid or influence of a State or any other ticket. When that was done, the City could express its views in municipal matters through the ballot box. The objection of expense involved in such change was regarded as trivial, viewed in the light of the vast benefits accruing thereby to local interests. The report recommended to appoint a Committee to prepare a proper memorial to submit to the Legislature in connection with the act offered by the Committee to amend the Charter, and to urge the speedy enactment of such amendments.

The report was ordered to be printed in documents form, and on motion, made the special order of the next meeting of the Board.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Comptroller was received. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The report shows the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1854, exclusive of the Sinking Fund set apart for the payment of the debt, to have been as follows:

Expenditures from Jan. 1, 1854 to Dec. 31,	
of the same year	$16,186,318 27
Received from all sources except the Sinking Fund during the same year	9,744,910 98
Excess more than receipts	$1,010,509 46
In the year 1853, the total payments on all accounts, were	$2,555,742 92
Total receipts	15,640,168 04
Difference in favor of receipts in 1853	$333,418 14

The report gives minutely specialities of expenditures for the year, and sources of receipts.

After the usual routine of miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned to Friday.

[Advertisement.]

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom its composition has been made known,) pronounce it to be an UNRIVALLED TONIC MEDICINE for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at DR. JOHN BULL'S principal office, No. 8 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each; or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The attention of the Public is called to the world-wide renown of this fine medicine, which is, without doubt, the most efficacious remedy in all cases of derangement of the head, stomach, liver or bowels. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 95, 96, 10, 25, 30, 36, 40, 59, 59, 54.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 53, 104, 186, 166, 26, 43, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, 14, 39, 41, 45, 46, 55.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 959, 1024, 1418, 542, 543, 1078, 1081 to 1084, 1086, 1089.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—To be tried by the Court without a Jury, 29 to 42. *Part II.*—To be tried by the Court without a Jury, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15 to 27, 43.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 417, 600, 699, 745, 776, 771, 760, 657, 676, 762, 764, 765, 784, 788 to 790, 792 to 794, 796 to 852, 854, 855, 114, 278, 90, 95, 710.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 21.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury were called at the opening of the Court this morning, and Judge BETTS then proceeded to charge them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It does not appear, from the criminal docket which the District Attorney has placed before me, that there is any great amount of public business to come before you, nor that it is of magnitude, though some of the cases are not devoid of interest. The offences are all of minor descriptions except two, one of which is for counterfeiting. This offence is one of no small interest to the community, and the best means to prevent it is the arrest and punishment of all found to be engaged in it. The business is generally carried on by means of agents, who put in circulation the counterfeited coin, while the men who are at the head of the affair often manage to screen themselves, and therefore it will be your duty to find out not only whether the prisoners brought before you passed the coin knowingly, but also, if possible, how they became possessed of it.

Another case relates to the Post-Office laws. It is all important that the integrity of the Post-Office should be maintained. The allegation in this case is, that a person has been stealing letters from the Post-Office. The punishment for such an offence is very heavy. The imprisonment cannot be less than ten years, and may be seventy. The offence is often committed with great adroitness, and I regret to see that recently many agents, clerks and others connected with the Department have been found guilty of such practices. I am certain that as far as is in your power you will suffer no one engaged in them to escape.

The other offences which will be brought before you are of a minor character, such as a revolt on shipboard, assaults with a dangerous weapon, &c. The facts of all these cases will be laid before you by the District Attorney. I think the business which will come before you will occupy you but a short time, and I have no doubt you will dispose of it in a manner which will be perfectly satisfactory.

The Grand Jury then retired.

The motion in the case of Fernandez vs. Carnovell, which was to have been heard this morning, was put off to be heard on Friday morning, if there is no Jury business which shall interfere.

The case of the United States vs. Chotean et al. was then continued.

The Peverelly Arson Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 21.

Before Mitchell, Woods and Clarke, J. J.

Peverelly, Appellant, &c., vs. *The People of the State of New-York.*—This is an appeal on the part of Peverelly from the judgment of the Court of General Sessions rendered in August, 1854, against Peverelly for an attempt to commit arson in the second degree at No. 147 Front-street. The facts in the case will all be within the recollection of our readers. The appeal is made on the following points:

1. The cotton produced by the witness, Thomas, was improperly exhibited to the jury, and so the burning of the cotton in the presence of the Jury was improperly allowed by the Court.

"Mr. Thomas, on the former trial, testified as follows: I am a druggist; I made an examination of stuff found in No. 147 Front-street; I brought some saturated cotton from No. 147 Front-street to my store; the cotton was either saturated with camphene or turpentine; I took some of it, which I found stuffed around the beams, and placed it in a bottle; I sealed the bottle and have not opened it since.

The witness here produced and opened the bottle. The District Attorney proposed submitting the bottle, with its contents, to the jury. The defendant's counsel objected, on the ground that it was not shown that the cotton in the bottle was in the same condition as at the time of the defendant's arrest, or that it was upon the premises in question at that time. The Court overruled the objection, and allowed the bottle, with its contents, as testimony in the case, and to be submitted to the jury; to which decision the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted. The bottle and contents were then handed to the jury and examined by them.

A piece of the cotton in the bottle was burned in the presence of the jury; the defendant's counsel having first duly objected and excepted to the decision of the court allowing it."

2. The testimony of David Lewis and others was improperly allowed by the Court.

The circumstances were these:

"David Lewis was called, and sworn as a witness on the part of the prosecution, and testified as follows: I am in the employ of James E. Woodruff & Co., who do business at No. 58 Water street.

The District-Attorney, on being required by the Court to disclose the object of this testimony, stated that he proposed showing a motive on the part of the prisoner for the commission of the crime charged upon him, growing out of the misappropriation or conversion of property placed with him on storage.

The defendant's counsel objected to the testimony of the witness, and to all testimony of this description.

The Court overruled the objection, and to its decision in that behalf, the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted.

It was understood, and so declared by the Court, that the objection and exception should extend to all similar testimony in the future coming within the scope of the objection, without the necessity of a writ with the same effect as if renewed to each specific item of testimony."

The motion to strike out or expunge from the case the testimony of David Lewis and others, was improperly overruled by the Court.

"The defendant's counsel moved the Court to strike out, or expunge from the case, the testimony of David Lewis, Abraham E. Dubois and Emil Ruger, on the ground, (among others,) that it did not appear that any demand had been made upon the defendant for the return of the property alleged to be missing, and that there was consequently nothing to establish a conversion of the property by the defendant.

The motion was overruled by the Court; and to its decision in that behalf, the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted."

4. The motion to the Court to direct the acquittal of the defendant, was improperly overruled.

"The defendant's counsel moved the Court to direct the Jury to acquit the defendant under the indictment, because the defendant was charged therein with an attempt to set fire to the building or warehouse, No. 147 Front-street, in the City of New-York, when the evidence showed (if there was any proof of attempt at all) that it was confined to the building in the rear—an entirely distinct building in itself—and not proved to be numbered as a part of Front-street.

The Court refused to do so; and to its refusal to that behalf, the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted."

It was understood that the two last motions should be considered also as requests to the Court to instruct the Jury that the law was as indicated by them; and that the Court should be considered as refusing so to charge; and that the defendant's counsel should be considered as then and there duly excepting to such refusal.

5. The definition of the word "adjoining," as given in the request of the Court to charge the Jury, was correct, and the refusal of the Court so to charge, and the charge as given upon this point were erroneous.

The counsel requested the Court to charge the Jury thus:

That dwellings to be adjoining to the warehouse or building of the defendant, within the statute, must actually touch, or be in close contact with the latter building; that the word "adjoining" meant actual contact, and that unless the dwellings mentioned in the testimony for the prosecution were in actual contact with the defendant's building, the indictment was unsustained in this particular.

6. The refusal of the Court to charge upon the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th requests was erroneous.

The requests were as follows:

"5. Unless the testimony on the part of the prosecution the defendant cannot be convicted of the crime laid in the indictment. The most that is proved is a series of overt acts on his part, in pursuance of a mere threat between him and Theodore L. Peverelly to commit the crime charged, constituting one, contrary to the statute in such case."

"6. To convict the defendant the Jury must be satisfied that there was an actual attempt to fire the building in question, by the application of flame either to the building directly, or to the materials through which it is alleged on the part of the prosecution it was the defendant's intention to burn it.

"7. The mere getting together and arrangement of materials for the burning of the building, without an attempt actually made to fire them, does not constitute the crime laid in the indictment.

"8. Unless the Jury are satisfied from the evidence, either that the flame had been applied to the building, or the materials arranged (as charged) for its destruction by the defendant, or Theodore L. Peverelly, acting in concert with him, that combustion would have taken place without any further agency on the part of either, they cannot convict him (the defendant) under the indictment.

"7. If the Jury should believe that the light or candle in the bottle shown by the testimony to have been burning in the cellar of the rear building, was being used for the purpose of lighting the defendant in arranging the materials for the burning of the building—and that the arrangements were not completed at the time of the defendant's arrest and the discovery of the light—the presence in the cellar cannot be considered as an attempt on the part of the defendant to fire the building.

"9. If the Jury believe that the candle was originally lighted for the purpose of enabling the defendant to make or complete the arrangements in the cellar for the destruction of the building, even though it might have been ultimately used for the purpose of firing the building, if all the arrangements were not complete at the time of its discovery, its presence in the cellar cannot be deemed an attempt to fire."

The Court refused to charge any of the eight last mentioned requests, or any part of any of them, except so far as the same have already been charged by him, and to its refusal in that behalf the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted.

In refusing to charge the last three of these requests the Court made use of this language: "The mere fact that the candle was not lighted to apply to the cotton, if the Jury should be satisfied from the evidence that the other series of acts were done in furtherance of the design to fire the store, would not be a sufficient reason of itself why the defendant should be acquitted."

To this remark, and every part of it, the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted.

The Jury retired, and subsequently rendered a verdict against the defendant of "Guilty of an attempt to commit arson in the second degree."

On these grounds the case is now brought up on appeal.

John Graham appeared on the part of Mr. Peverelly, plaintiff in error; and A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, for the defendant in error.

CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Higbee vs. Dorr et al.—This is an action to obtain some two hundred shares of Stock of the Phœnix Mining and Manufacturing Company.

It seems that Mr. Higbee engaged Mr. Dorr, and his partner, Mr. Robinson, to purchase on his account two hundred shares of this Stock, for which he, at intervals, paid them the sum of $4,000.

They allege that the Stock has never been delivered to them, though often demanded. They therefore demand judgment for the above amount, and interest from the times of payment.

The answer avers that the defendants purchased the Stock, but that it amounted to a much larger sum than that paid to them by the plaintiff. They were ready to deliver the Stock to Mr. Higbee as soon as he would pay the balance due, and they kept the Stock for some time for that purpose.

W. R. Ronalds for plaintiff; Larocque and Barlow for defendant.

IN CHAMBERS.—*Notice.*

On and after Monday next, Feb. 26, Justice Clerke will sit at Chambers at 10 o'clock A. M. each day.

The first hour will be devoted to ex-parte business. Contested motions to be heard at Chambers must be noticed for 11 o'clock A. M., and no motion will be entertained if likely to occupy a longer time than half an hour. If upon hearing, it be found that a motion will occupy more than half an hour, the Judge will, in his discretion, order the motion to be placed on the Saturday Calendar, with costs to the opposing party.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Perkins vs. *Sarfaty.*—Motion granted; cause to be placed on Fricey's Calendar.

Brown vs. *Mott.*—Same order as in the case above.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The Ansonia Clock Company vs. *Auguste Ducher.*—In this case, the Jury were unable to agree on a verdict, and at a late hour on Tuesday night were discharged by order of the Court.

Joseph Seagrist vs. *Worley.*—This was an action against one of the Star Police for assault and battery. The damages were laid at $2,000. Mr. F. Byrne, in opening the case to the Jury, said that his client was a brother of the Hon. Nicholas Seagrist, and sought to recover for an indignity put upon him by the defendant by turning the light out of the vestibule of the Broadway Theatre, in the month of March last, and applying to the plaintiff certain unpleasant epithets in the presence of a large number of the admirers of the eminent tragedian Edwin Forrest. It appeared that the plaintiff was in the habit of speculating on tickets and reserved seats, for places of amusement, and in the course of his business had purchased a number of tickets to admit persons to the performances of Mr. Forrest at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Worley, the Assistant Treasurer, had orders to prevent the speculation, and he instructed the officer to expel the plaintiff. Placards were also stuck up to notify the public that the management did not approve of the sale of tickets to the plaintiff and would not guarantee their admission. On the night of the assault, Seagrist went to sell his tickets, but was ejected by the officer. A witness was called who testified to the expulsion of Seagrist and also to the use of the unpleasant epithets as applied to the plaintiff. Mr. Byrne here rested his case, and the defendant's counsel, Mr. Clarke, moved for a nonsuit which was granted. Mr. Byrne excepted to the decision of the Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 21.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

THE CASE OF JOHN B. HOLMES AGAIN POSTPONED.

The case of John B. Holmes, indicted for the manslaughter of the Policeman Gourley, which was set down "positively" for trial in this Court yesterday, was again postponed—making the third or fourth time—on the same alleged ground as on the latest occasion, viz.: the defendant's sickness and general indisposition to appear, owing to a beating which he had received from some unknown person. The intention now is to try him next term.

SENTENCE OF A BURGLAR.

Timothy Murphy, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years and two months.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

The Police are vigilant in their endeavors to aid Mayor Wood. Several charges for keeping disorderly houses have been tried this term, and yesterday there came up another. A Hibernian, named William Manhoney, was charged with violating public order and decency, by keeping a disorderly house at No. 119 Forty-first-street. Several police officers deposed that the house had been very disorderly for six months past. Dancing and gambling on Sundays, and quarreling and fighting on all days, were the results or accompaniments of the inhibition indulged in by the frequenters of the premises. Some witnesses also swore that the house was a noted resort for thieves. For the defence it was attempted to be shown that the noise complained of arose from the conduct of the disorderly Irish who squatted in the neighborhood, and who were in the habit (more Hibernico) of rushing, pell-mell, higgledy-piggledy, into defendant's house, and raising a Donnybrook muss there, greatly to the defendant's annoyance, and virtually against his inclinations. Some of these witnesses for the defence swore that the prisoner religiously regarded the Sabbath, (he didn't look like it, and kept his house so closely shut on Sundays, that it might almost be said to be hermetically sealed. And on other days, he didn't keep open late at night either!) &c., he was by far too moral and conscientious—closing his door, sometimes, as early as 9½ o'clock, and withstanding all plea and inducement to turn his lock and draw his protecting bolt as late as twenty-five minutes of ten. The witness who thus testified, however, rather damaged defendant's cause by a reply which he made to a Juror. Said the Juror to the witness, "When the house was shut up at 9½ o'clock, were the customers of the house shut in or shut out?" The witness was an Irishman, and Irishmen are privileged to blunder. He replied to the Juror, "Oh, when he shuts his house up early, he shuts his customers in."

The verdict of the Jury, without a minute's consideration, was "Guilty," and the Judge, after a suitable address to the culprit, sentenced him to two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John McCune pleaded Guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Thomas Colwell and Teddy Toole, sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and fined $250—to be further imprisoned until the fine should be paid.

THE BOY KILLED BY A SLEIGH IN BROADWAY—ARREST OF THE DRIVER.

The following deposition was taken yesterday in Judge Stuart's office. It will be remembered that Mayor Wood offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the driver of a sleigh which ran over a boy named John Boits on the 11th inst.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wm. G. Elder, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that while in this deponent's custody, John A. Hunter did, this day, admit freely and of his own will, that he was the person who drove the horse and sleigh over a young lad in Broadway, near Fortieth-street, on Sunday, the 11th inst., which resulted in the death of said lad, whose name, as deponent is informed, is John Boits, and the same alluded to in the annexed copy of a proclamation by His Honor the Mayor, the said Hunter stating to this deponent at the time, that he did not intend to run his horse and sleigh upon the said boy, and was very sorry it had happened.

WM. G. ELDER.

Sworn before me, Feb. 21, 1855.

E. H. STUART, City Judge.

The preliminary examination taken before the Judge was as follows:

John W. Hunter, being duly examined according to law on the annexed charge, states as follows, viz.:

Q.—What have you to say in relation to the charge here preferred against you? A.—Nothing, more than that it was accidental on my part, and wholly unavoidable, and I can say nothing more. JOHN A. HUNTER.

Taken before me, Feb. 21, 1855.

E. H. STUART, City Judge.

Mr. HUNTER gave bail in $5,000 to appear and answer the charge at the next term of General Sessions. Mr. Elder, who effected the arrest, is attached to the Court of General Sessions, and is the officer of the City Judge.

John Mitchel and the Disbandment of the Military Companies.

The editor of the *Citizen* for the present week, referring to the excitement created by the recent publication in that paper of an article on the disbandment of the Irish Military Companies, in which Irishmen were advised to purchase two guns in the place of every one taken from them, says:

Without gratifying idle curiosity as to the writer of any particular article in the *Citizen*, we may state that we have reason to know that there is not a line of the article on the Disbandment of Military Companies in Massachusetts, with which Mr. MITCHEL does not agree. We alone, however, are responsible for it, and for all that appears in the editorial or literary columns.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at St. Thomas Church, by *Rev. Dr. Nevill*, *Mr. Wm. H. Mason, Jr.*, of Suffolk, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH H. WETMORE, of Norwich, Ct.

At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. WINTHROP BAILEY, of Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y., to Miss ISABELLA M. WYNKOOP, of Trenton.

DIED.

In this City, on 4th day, Feb. 21, LAVINA HAVILAND, widow of the late Benj. Haviland, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of Rachel M. Falconer, No. 200 William-st., at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Purchase, Westchester county, by the 7 o'clock train on the Harlem Railroad.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 19, after a short illness, JOHN C. TRWEDO, aged 61 years, formerly of Newtown, Mass.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles Thwing, No. 226 West 15th-st., this day, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, suddenly, of scarlet fever, HENRY P. SWAIN, third son of James B. and Mary C. Swain, aged 3 years, 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, 22d inst., from No. 12 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 19, REBECCA, daughter of the late Robert Martin, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers Robert and brother-in-law, Dr. R. Dyer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 146 24-st. Funeral service at 3 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie-sts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 21.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	100	60 Pennsylv'a Coal Co.	140
5,000 do	99½	20 do	140
2,000 Ill. Int. Ln. 8s of '47	86	100 do	140
1,000 City 6s	97	100 Cumb. Coal Co	18
4,000 Erie Conv. 6s '71	77	100 do	20
12,000 Erie 2d s. f. 6s	70½	100 do	20
600 N. Y. Cent. 6s	93	100 do	20
4,000 do	93	100 do	20
100 Canton Company	39½	100 do	20
25 Galena & Chic. R. R.	69	100 Harlem R.	33
200 N. Y. & E. R. R.	33	100 do	33
10 do	33½	100 Reading R.	73
200 Cumb. Coal Co	34	100 do	73
200 do	34	200 do	73
200 do	33½	200 do	73
100 do	33½	200 do	73
200 do	33½	200 do	73
200 do	33½	100 do	73
50 Panama Railroad	107	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	30
25 do	106	15 Michigan South. R. R.	69

200 Erie Railroad	43	100 Stonington R. R.	98
100 do	43	100 Hudson River R. R.	72
100 do	43	100 do	72
100 do	43	100 do	72
100 do	43	100 do